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(Inland water transportation—Employees)
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REYLINA, TS.O. --- (continued) Card 2.

RUPPENEYT, K.V., redaktor; TERPIGOREV, A.M., glavnyy redaktor;

BARABANOV, F.A., redaktor; BARANOV, A.I., redaktor; BUCHTEV, V.K.,

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KO, A.N., redaktor; ZASYAD'KO, A.F., redaktor; KRASNIKOVSKIY, G.V.

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SKIY, G.I., redaktor; MEL'NIKOV, N.V., redaktor; CNIKA, D.G.,

redaktor; CSTROVSKIY, S.B., redaktor; POKROVSKIY, N.M., redaktor;

POLSTYANOY, G.N., redaktor; SKOCHINSKIY, A.A., redaktor; SONIN,

S.D., redaktor; SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.O., redaktor; STANCHENKO, I.K.,

redaktor; SUDOPLATOV, A.P., redaktor; TOPCHIYEV, A.V., redaktor;

TROYANSKIY, S.V., redaktor; SHEVYAKOV, L.D., redaktor; BYKHOV
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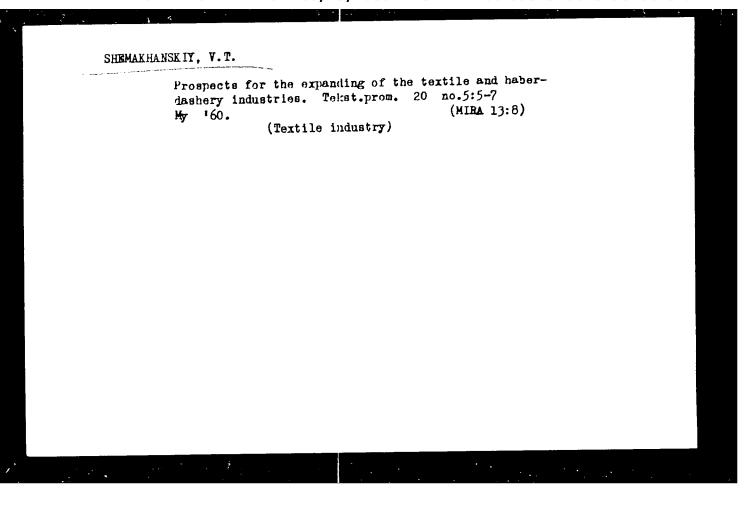
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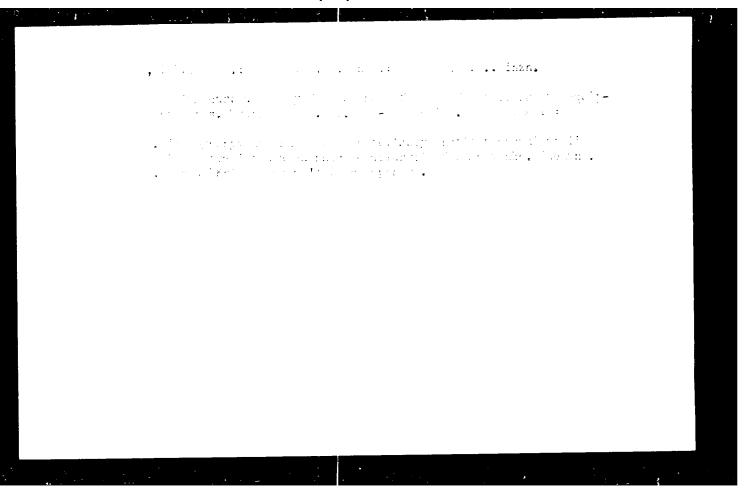


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(Oscillators, Electric)

SHEMANAYEV, G_*D_* ; KASIMOV, H_*M_*

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(Oscillators, Electric)

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AUTHORS 8

Shemanayev, G.D. and Ivanova, Ye.N.

TITLE 8

Locking of Oscillator with Double-Tuned Circuit

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1960, Vol.5, No.9, pp。1387-1397

This is a continuation of an earlier article (Ref.1) in which it was shown that the synchronization band of a locked escillator may be broadened by coupling a second tuned circuit to the tuned circuit of the oscillator outside the feedback lcop. Steady-state oscillation in a synchronized oscillator with two degrees of freedom was considered in Ref. 2.3 only for strong The present study concerns coupling between the circuits. systems with weak coupling, approximating the vacuum tube The feedback coefficient is characteristic by a cubic parabola. taken as real. The behaviour of the system is studied for various amplitudes of the external signal and for couplings lower than, The more favourable amplitude equal to and higher than critical. and phase characteristics of the double-tuned system, compared with those of the single-tuned system, has two consequences. Not only is the capture band broadened but the phase characteristics of the Card 1/2

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3757C s/106/62/000/005/001/007 A055/A101 Synchronization of a self-oscillator with a "follow-up" trimming of Yevtyanov, S.I.; Shemanayev, G.D. 9,2540 AUTHORS: The "follow-up" selfoscillator-circuit trimmind System already de-"FOLLOVAYA avtopod-"FOLLOVAYA avtopod-PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyar', no. 5, 1962, 3 - 11 TITIE: Solided by one of the authors [S.I. Yevtyanov, V.K. Isakova, "Fillovaya avtopod-stroyka chastoty s oslablennov nestabil nost 7u fazy" ("Phase automatic frequency trimming system with reduced phase-instability") which readel Redicterbrises stroyka chastoty s oslablennoy nestabilinost yu fazy" ("Phase automatic frequence trimming system with reduced phase-instability"), NDVSh, razdel Radiotekhnika i trimming system with reduced phase-instability"), NEVOR, razdel madioteknnika is elektronika, no. 1, 1959] is used to widen the synchronization band and to relektronika, no. 1, 1959] is used to widen the synchronization force. Who elektronika has shown in Resume 1. In extension force, who elektronika, no. 1, 1999] is used to widen the synchronization band and to reduce the phase-shift. The System is shown in Figure 1. An exterior force, whose duce the phase-shift. The different from the discontinuation center frequency was appropriate to the phase-shift. duce the phase-shift. The system is shown in Figure 1. An exterior force, whose frequency we is little different from the discriminator center frequency wext is little different from the discriminator output voltage F. controls acts upon the discriminator. requency wext is intuite different from the discriminator output voltage Ed controls, acts upon the discriminator. The discriminator from the discriminator of the controls of the control of the con acts upon the discriminator. The discriminator output voltage Ed controls,

This circuits through the reactance tube, the selfoscillator-circuit frequency. It is equal to through the reactance tube, the sheappe of the extensor force. through the reactance tube, the selfoscillator-circuit frequency. This circuits force the reactance tube, the selfoscillator-circuit frequency it is equal to frequency is equal to the absence of the exterior force; the frequency is equal to the first the direct synchronization channel is required when the trimming is operating. equency is equal to the in the absence of the exterior force; it is equal to the interpolation channel is ret when the trimming is operating. The direct synchronization channel is ret when the trimming is operating. The controlling factor is the detuning between the detailed like the detail in the controlling factor is the detuning between the controlling factor is the detuning the controlling factor is the detail of the controlling factor is the controlling factor when the trimming is operating. The direct synchronization channel is represented by the dotted line. The controlling factor is the detuning between ω_d

Card 1/4

s/106/62/000/005/001/007 A055/A101

Synchronization of a self-oscillator with a

and $\omega_{
m ext}$. The "follow-up" trimming occurs either when $\omega_{
m ext}$ varies or when there is a temperature drift of ω_d . In the latter case, the detuning $\Delta \omega_{\rm rt}$ introduced by the reactance tube compensates the simultaneous temperature drift 0, and the generated frequency stays constant. The selfoscillator is synchronized at the frequency $\frac{G}{r}\omega$ ext, q and r being reciprocally prime numbers. To analyze the synchronization, it is convenient to consider the selfoscillator with analyze the synchronization, it is dominated to consider the definition of is "follow-up" trimming as an "autonomous" system whose natural frequency ω_0 is determined when account is taken of the action of the trimming circuit. If the reactance tube and the discriminator characteristics are, respectively: $\Delta_{\rm rt} = 0.0000$ = $S_{rt} E_d$, and $E_d = S_d (\omega_{ext} - \omega_d)$, S_{rt} and S_d being the transconductances, (1) $\omega_0^{\dagger} = \omega_0 = S_{rt} + S_{d} (\omega_{ext} - \omega_{d}).$ we have:

It is desired that, in the trimming process, the generated frequency should always be equal to the synchronous frequency, i.e.:

$$\omega'_{0} = \frac{c}{r} \omega_{\text{ext}}, \tag{2}$$

and, therefore, $\frac{q}{r}(\omega_{\rm ext} - \frac{r}{q}\omega_{\rm o}) = S_{\rm rt} S_{\rm d}(\omega_{\rm ext} - \omega_{\rm d})$. These equalities can be satisfied only if Card 2/4

S/106/62/000/005/001/007 AC55/A101

(4)

Synchronization of a self-oscillator with a

 $S_{rt} S_{d} = \frac{q}{r}$ (3) and $\omega_{0} = \frac{q}{r} \omega_{d}$.

If the selfoscillator and the discriminator circuits are tuned (in a certain point of the range) according to (4), this equality will be maintained in the case of a temperature drift only if:

$$\frac{\triangle \omega_0}{\omega_c} = \frac{\triangle \omega_d}{\omega_d} . \tag{5}$$

The following frequency characteristic is next deduced by the authors:

$$\Delta \omega_0^{\dagger} = \Delta \omega_0 \left(1 - \frac{3}{5} \right) , \tag{7}$$

where $\zeta = \frac{r}{\varsigma} \, S_{rt} \, S_{d}$ is the trimming factor. On the basis of (7), the authors discuss the characteristics of the synchronous operation with a quasi-statical variation of the detuning. They find, for instance, that, when $\xi = 1$, the synchronous oscillations are in phase with the exterior force and their amplitude is constant. A practical application of the examined system is described in the second part of the article, and the results of this practical experiments are discussed. There are 13 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

SUBMITTED: February 2, 1962

Card 3/4

Figure 1: (1) ω_{ext} ; (2) frequency discriminator; (3) (5) $\Delta \omega_{\text{rt}}$; (6) self-oscillator	S/106/62/000/005/001/007 A055/A101 E _d ; (4) reactance tube;
(1) (2) (3, (4) (5) (6)	
Card 4/4	

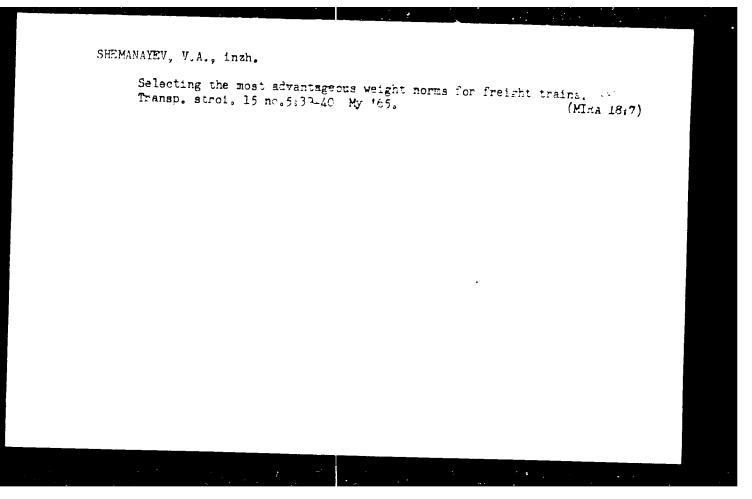
8/109/63/008/001/005/025 5271/0308 Symphronized frequency division and multiplication in Shemanayev, G. D. 9.2534 Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 8, no. 1, 1963, 32-41 AUPHOR: TEXT: Synchronization with an arbitrary ratio (q/r) of the synchro-TITLE: TEAT: Synchronization with an arbitrary ratio (q/r) of the synchronization with an arbitrary ratio (q/r) of the case when nizing and oscillator frequencies is analyzed for the case when the oscillator contains an additional funed circuit loosely contains an additional funed circuit. nizing and oscillator irequencies is analyzed for the case when the oscillator contains an additional tuned circuit, loosely couptile oscillator contains an additional tuned included in the led and adjusted to the same frequency but not included in PERIODICYT: the observation convaring an additional value circuit, toosely convaring an additional value of the same frequency but not included in the led and adjusted to the same frequency additional circuit are difference loop. The advantages of this additional circuit led and adjusted to the same frequency but not included in the feedback loop. The advantages of this additional circuit are disfeedback loop. The advantages of this additional circuit are disfeedback loop. The advantages of this additional circuit are disfeedback loop. The advantages of this additional circuit are discussed. A very small synchronizing voltage applied to the is assumed identical the in-phase component of the anode current is assumed identical the in-phase component of the anode current. the Oscillator tupe in series with the feedback voltage is assume identical the in-phase component of the anode current is assumed identical the in-phase component of the free oscillation mode so that the oscillation with that of the free oscillation mode so that the oscillation with that of the free Oscillation mode so that the oscillation with that of the free oscillation the conventional manner with that of the free oscillation mode so that the oscillation amplitude can be determined in the conventional manner. Siferov's amplitude can be determined in the conventional manner. amplitude can be determined in the conventional manner. Disorov's expression (Radiotekhnika, v. 1, no. 5, 1946, 3) is used for the expression (Radiotekhnika, v. 1, no. 5, 1946, and for finding phase relative component of anode current and for finding phase relative expression (kadioteknnika, v. i, no.), 1940,)) is used for the quadrature component of anode current and for finding phase relacard 1/3

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Synchronized frequency division ...

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tions. As the synchronizing effect depends on the existence of the quadrature component, its dependence on oscillator parameters is analyzed using a polygon approximation of the static tube characteristic. The relation between the quadrature component and the. cutt-off angle is shown graphically for various q/r ratios, both smaller and greater than unity. When q/r is smaller than unity, the curves have an oscillatory character, when q/r is greater than unity, the curves are parabolic. These curves permit the selection of the cut -off angle, i.e. regeneration factor, providing the greatest quadrature component and the widest synchronization band. The greatest gain in oand is achieved when the two tuned circuits are critically coupled. With two circuits the phase-shift is substantially lower than in an oscillator with one circuit only. The dependence of the synchronization band of single- and two-circuits oscillators on the synchronizing injection is shown for straight frequency division and multiplication, and for fractional q/r ratios. The gain provided by the second circuit increases when the synchronizing voltage is made smaller, also for higher values of q. - In frequency division the second circuit provides a widening of



SHEMANIN, G.M., kand. filosofskikh nauk, dotsent

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VOROPAY, A.P.; ASHIN, G.K.; GONCHIRUK, S.I.; MAKSIMENKO, I.I.;

SUSIY/YEVA, Ye.L.; SHEMANIN, G.M.; SHEMENEV, G.I., kand.

filos.nauk, red.; FATEYEV, P.Ya., retsenzent; VOLKOV,

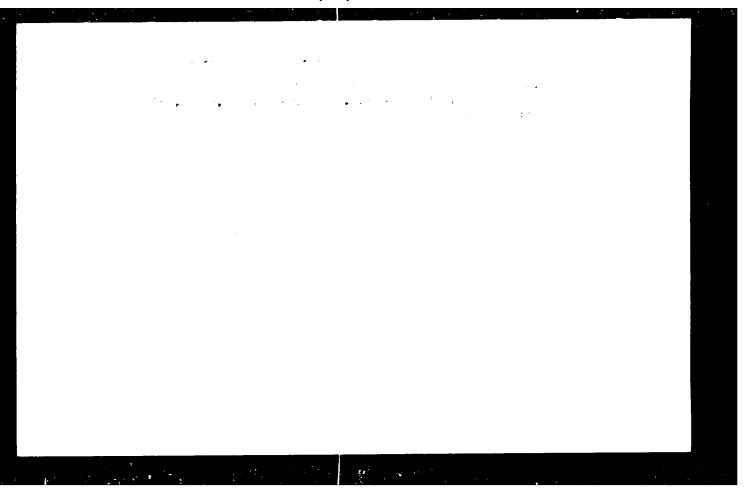
P.S., retsenzent; PESKOVA, L.N., red.; EOBROVA, Ye.N.,

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[Communist labor of reilroad workers] Kommunisticheskii i

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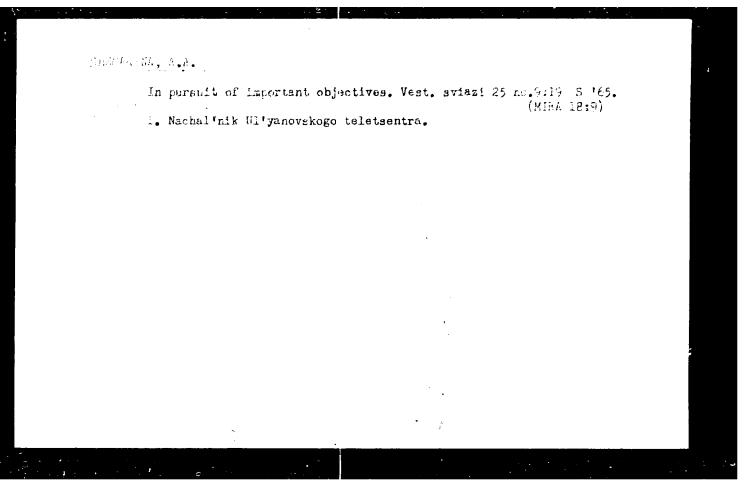
(Hailroads--Employees) (Socialist competition)



Guermonev, M.A.; Suentaun, v.f.; Jagramiua, Ta.i.

Book review. Min.ston. 18 no.5::61-367 '-L. (MinA 18:3)

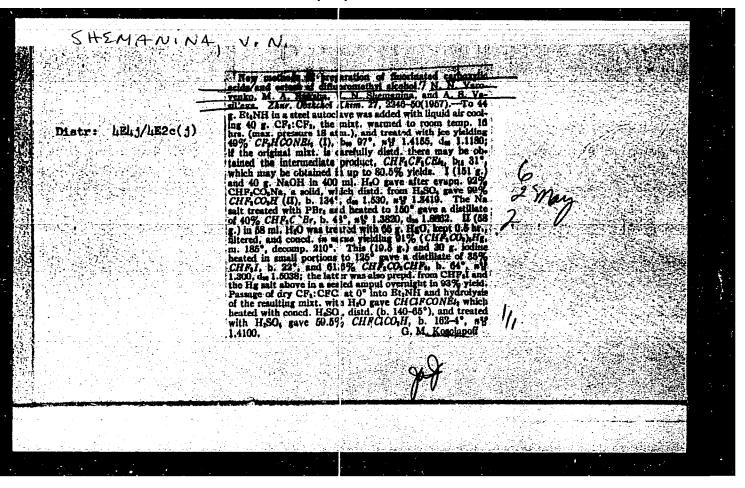
1. Vzegovuznyy nauchno-ierledovałalłakiy geologicieskiy institut,
Leningrad.



KOMISSAROVA, L.N., kand.khim.nauk, red.; PLYUSHCHEVA, V.Ye., kand.khim.
nauk, red.; L'VOVA, N.M., red.; SHEMANINA, V.N., red.; SHIRNOVA,
N.I., tekhn.red.

[Rare earth metals; a collection of articles. Translations.]
Redkozemel'nye metally; sbornik statei. [Perevody.] Moskva,
Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1957. 419 p. (Redkie metally 57 La
(138,9) - 71 Im (175,0))

(Rare earth metals)



PEREL'MAN, F.M., doktor khim.nguk, red.; SHEMANINA, V.N., red.;
KLIMSKO, S.V., tekhn.red.

[Rubidii; sbornik perevodov] Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry,
1959. 390 p. (MIRA 13:2)

SHAULOV, Yu.Kh., prof., red.; SHEMANINA, V.N., red.; KLIMENKO, S.V., tekhn.red.

[Liquid and solid pocket fuels; collection of translations]
Zhidkie i tverdye raketnye topliva; sbornik perevodov. Moskva,
Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1959. 435 p. (MIRA 12:10)
(Rockets (heronautics)--Fuel)

POPOV, V.A., kand, fiziko-matem.nauk, red.; SHEMANINA, V.N., red.;
PRIDANTSEVA, S.V., tekhn.red.

[Problems in the combustion of rocket fuels; collection of translated articles] Voprosy goreniia raketnykh topliv;
sbornik perevodov. Pod rei. V.A.Popova. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1959. 456 o. (MIRA 13:6)

(Rockets--Fuel) (Combustion research)

5 (3) AUTHORS:

Yarovenko, N. N., Gaziyeva, G. B.,

SOV/79-29-3-38/61

Shemanina, V. N., Fedorova, N. A.

TITLE:

Syntheses of Organoselenium Compounds Using Carbon Selenide as the

Initial Product (Sintezy selenoorganic.eskika

soyedineniy, iskhodya iz selenougleroda)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 3,

pp 940-942 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The aim of the investigations reported in the present

paper was the synthesis of new selenium compounds,

using carbon selenide as initial product. Carbon selenide is known to be one of the simplest and best accessible selenium carbon compounds. It is formed in the reaction of carbon tetrachloride with phosphorus pentaselenide (Refs 1,2), cadmium selenide (Ref 3) or with hydrogen selenide, as well as in the heating of elementary selenium with methylene chloride in the nitrogen current (Ref 5); the last method is considered the best. Carbon selenide

readily reacts with chlorine under formation of

Card 1/3

trichloromethyl selerium chloride (Ref 5)

Supplies of Organoceleniam Compound Using Carbon Selenide as the Initial Product

507/79-29-3-38/61

 $C1_2$ $CC1_3$ SeC1. At low temperatures it is possible to obtain higher yields (up to 73%) of trichloromethyl selenium chloride. The authors found that the latter readily reacts with potassium cyanide under formation of trichloromethyl selenium cyanate: $CC1_3$ $SeC1_3$ $CC1_3$ SeCN. In the reaction of trichloromethyl selenium chloride with ethylene trichloromethyl- β -chloroethyl selenide is formed: $CH_2=CH_2$ $CC1_3$ $SeCH_2$ CH_2 CI_3 $CC1_3$ $CC1_3$

Card 2/3

reaction of carbon selenide with selenium dioxide the

Syntheses of Organoselenium Compound Using Carbon 507/79-29-3-38/61 Selenide as the Initial Product

carbon selenium oxide is formed: $CSe_2 \xrightarrow{SeC_2 + oleum} CSeO$.

There are 5 references.

SUBMITTED: February 7, 1958

Card 3/3

) (2,3) AUTHORS:

Yaravenho, L. H., Shemanina, V. H.,

SCV/79-22-3-39/61

Gaziyeva, G. B.

TITLE:

Synthesis of Hexafluoro-Dimethyl Diselenide From the Salts of Trifluoro Acetic Acid and Some of Its Properties (Polucheniye geksaftordimetildiselenida iz soley triftoruksusnoy kisloty i nekotoryye yego svoystva)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 3, pp 942 - 945

(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Recently, the decarboxylation reaction of the salts of the fluorinated organic acids is frequently used in the synthesis of organofluorine compounds according to scheme 1 (Refs 1.2). Yet no organofluorine compounds of sulfur are formed in the decarboxylation of triflucroacetates in the presence of sulfur: but SO2, A62S and the anhydride of the trifluoro acetic acid (Ref 3, Scheme 2). In connection with the fact that selenium

is an analogy of sulfur, it appeared to be little likely that in the abovementioned way organofluorine compounds of sclenium could be obtained. For this reason the decarboxylation of the salts of fluorinated acids in the presence of Se had hitherto

Card 1/3

Synthesis of Mexafluore-Dimethyl-Diselenide From the SCV/70-20-3-30/61 Salts of Trifluoro Acetic Acid and Some of Its Fromerties

not been tried by scientists. The authors found that on heating the mercury or silver salts of the trifluoro acetic acid with selenium a hexafluoro-dimethyl-diselenide is unexpectedly formed (CF₃CC₂)H₆ Se CF₃SeSeCF₃. In this connection the reaction products with liquid air have to be kept back as otherwise the diselenide would be carried along by the resulting CO₂ (See also Refs 1 and 2). Five further transformation products are described: CF₃SeCl₃CF₃SeCl₃CF₃SO₂H₃CF₃SeH₂Cl₁CF₃SeH₂SeCF₃. The hexafluoro-dimethyl-diselenide synthesized by the authors was cleft by means of chlorine and bromine according to the Scheme CF₃SeSeCF₃ CF₃Se Hal. The trifluoroalkyl-selenium halides proved to be, as was expected, highly reactive compounds; i.e. according to the reaction schemes: CF₃SeCl KCH CF₃SeCN,

Card 2/3

Synthesis of Hexafluoro-Dimethyl-Diselenide From the SOY/79-29-3-39/61 Salts of Trifluoro Acetic Acid and Some of Its Properties

SUBMICTUD: February 7, 1058

Card 3/3

87536

5/079/60/030/012/021/027 B001/B064

5 3600

AUTHORS:

Yarovenko, N. N., Raksha, M. A., and Shemanina, V. N.

TITLE:

Synthesis of Halogensted Dialkyl Diselenide and the Symmetrical Tetraflucro Dichloro Dimethyl Disulfide

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimi, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 12,

pp. 4069 - 4071

TEXT: Considering the papers of Refs 1-5 on the synthesis of the halogenated dialkyl selenides, the authors found that the fluorinated dialkyl diselenides are also obtained when monoselenium bromide is reacted with tetrafluoro ethylene:

. This reaction is very sensitive

to temperature and longer heating. The best diselenide yield is obtained by gradually heating the initial products to 160°C in an inert solvent. When the reaction mixture is rapidly heated to a high temperature, the monoselenium bromide brominates the diselenide under the separation of

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-R

CIA-RDP86-00513R001549020013-6

Synthesis of Halogenated Dialkyl Diselenide and the Symmetrical Tetrafluoro Dicaloro Dimethyl Disulfide

87536 \$/079/60/030/012/021/027 B001/B064

considerable amounts of elementary selenium. The structure of the diselenide obtained was confirmed by a chlorination to 2-brome-1.1-2,2-tetrafluoro ethyl selenium chloride (BrCF₂CF₂SeCl) Some halogenated

alkyl selenium halides may be reduced to halogenated dialkyl diselenides (CF₃SeSeCF₃). 2,2 dichloro diethyl diselenide may be obtained by

reacting 2.2° dihydroxy diethyl diselenide with concentrated hydrochloric acid. The initial product for this reaction was obtained by reacting ethylene oxide with H₂Se under pressure. The dialkyl diselenides obtained

are colored, bad smelling liquids which are insoluble in water. There are 8 references: 4 Soviet, 3 US, and 1 British.

SUBMITTED: January 28, 1960

Card 2/2

1

SOBOLEV, G.K., kand.tekhn.nauk [trenslator]; GOL'DENBURG, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SHEMANINA, V.N., red.; DOTSENKO, V., tekhn.red.

[Flames and chemical kinetics] Flamena i khimicheskaia kinetika; sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1961.

352 p. Translated from the English. (MIRA 15:2)

(Flame) (Chemical reaction, Rate of)

KOMISSAROVA, L.H., kand. khim. nauk: SHEMANINA, V.N., red.; KYEKINA, V., tekhn. red.

[iiafnium] Gafnii; sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1962. 364 p. (MIRA 15:4)

(Hafnium)

MOTULEVICH, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; IONOV, V.P., kand.fiz.-matem. nauk, red.; SHEMANINA, V.N., red.; REZOUKHOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Gas dynamics and heat exchange in connection with chemical reactions] Gazodinamika i teploobmen pri malichii khimicheskikh reaktsii; sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1962.

552 p. Translated from the English. (MIRA 15:5)

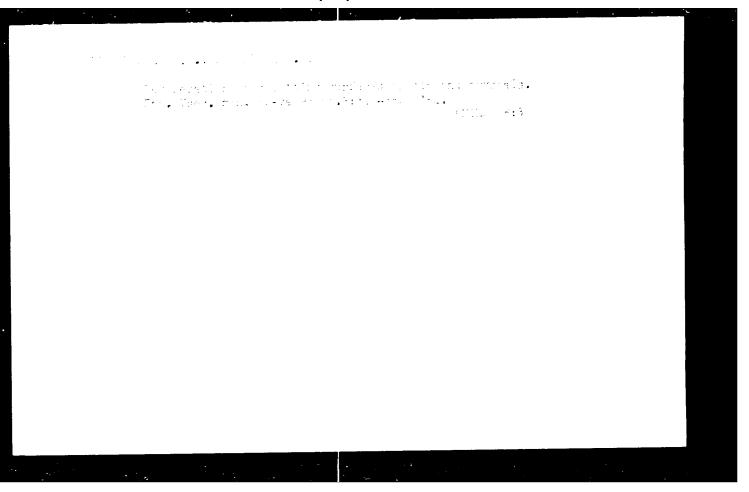
(Gas dynamics) (Heat--Transmission)

EGLIT, Viktor Ivanovich; SHEMAHOVA, A.N., red.; YAKHUNTOVA, T.D., tekhn. red.

[Tolerances in precast concrete construction] Dopuski v konstruktsiiakh iz sbornogo zhelezobetona. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 93 p. (MIRA 17:1)

ILTERNATION V. adi: ir Mikharlovich; HHELMOVA, A.N., red.

[Testigning enclosing structural elements for buildings considering the physicoclimatic effect] Proektirovanie egrezhdaiushchikh konstruktsii zdanii; s uchetom fizikoklimaticheskikh vozdeistvii. 2. perer. i dop. izd. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 294 p. (MIBA 17:7)



Guetususwy, M.A.: CHEMPEL 7, M.F.: CHEMPHICA, Ye.1.

Book review. Min. Green. 18 0.3:161-917 M.A. (CHEA 18:3)

1. Veesoyuznyy usuchao-isrledovateliskiy geologisleziky institut, Leningrad.

Name: SHEMANOVA, G. F.

Dissertation: Carbohydrate-phosphorus metabolism in Clostridium oedematiens

Degree: Cand Biol Sci

11

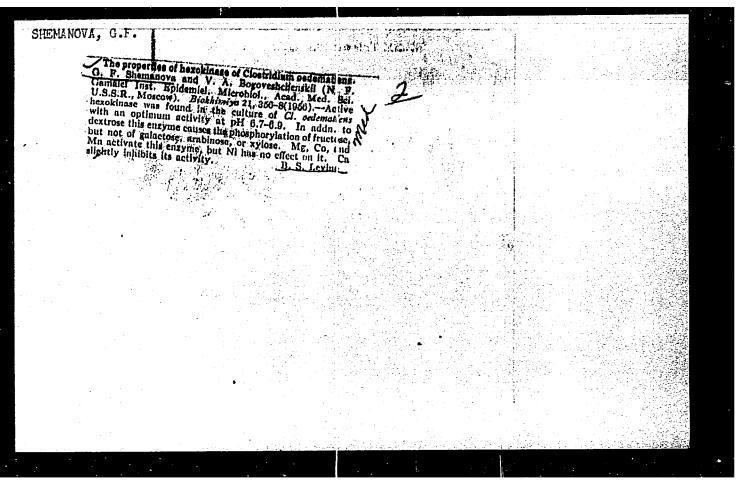
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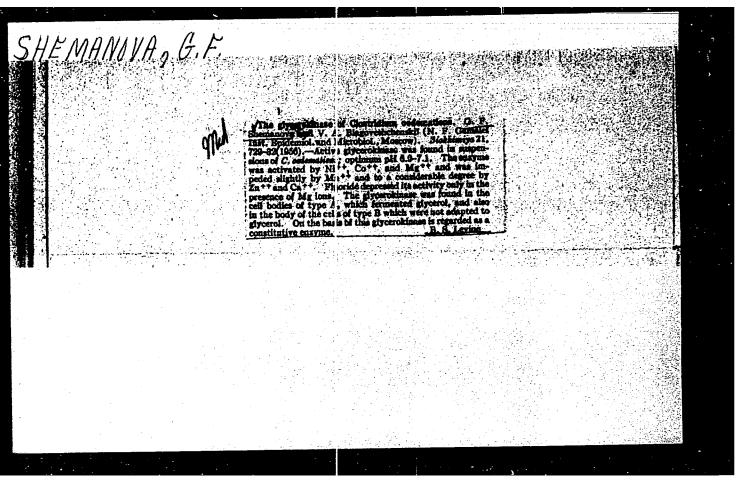
imeni Honored Academician N. F. Gamaleya

Shication Date, Place: 1956, Moscow

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 2, 1957

The properties of hexo times of Joett dium codemations. G. R. Shemsonya and V. A. Blagoveshchenskii. Bio- chemistry (U.S.S.R.), 21, 367-9(1950)(Regish translation). —Sec C.A. 50, 169946; B. M. B.	. '	• .				1 7 1			•	
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The properties of haze imass of Toelfdhim oedematiens. G. R. Shamanoya and V. A. Blagoveshchenskii. Biochemistry (U.S.S.R.) 21, 037-0(1959) (Beglish translation). See C.A. 50, 189947.	`\$	SHEM	1711000	1) 5. [-						
The properties of facts imase of Toetridhim esdemations. G. R. Shemanova and V. A. Blagoveshchenskii. Biochemistry (U.S.S.R.) 21, 357-9(1956)(Baglish translation). See C.A. 50, 189044.										
G. R. Shemenoys and V. A. Blagovéshchenskii. Biochemistry (U.S.S.R.) 21, 357-9(1950) (Beglish translation). See C.A. 50, 169044.		고 있습니다. (1945년 1945년) 그리고 기관 중요한 기계하는데					reservations			
-Sec 6.A. 10, 16994/1 B. W. H.			f	G. R. Shen	snova and V.	A. Blagoveshch	enskil. Bio	2		
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Amylase, meltase, and phosphorylase in Clostridium cedematiens [with summery in English]. Biokhimita 22 nc.5:799-803 S-0 '57.

(MIRA 11:1)

1. Otdel biokhimit Institute epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Gemeleya Akademii meditainskikh nauk SSSR, Moskva.

(CLOSTRIDIUM, metabolism, cedematiens, amylase, maltase & phosphorylase (Rus))

(AMYLASES, in Clostridium cedematiens (Rus))

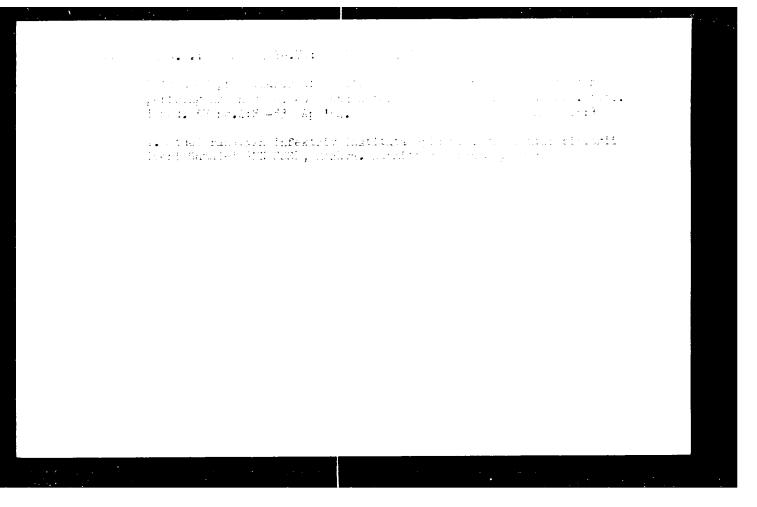
(CARBOHYDRASES, maltase in Clostridium cedematiens (Rus))

(PHOSPHATASES, in Clostridium cedematiens (Rus))
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LIKHACHEV, N.V., akademik; ORLOV, 5.D., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHEMANOVA, G.F., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Preparation of a vaccine against foot-and-mouth disease from viruses grown in tissue cultures. Veterinaria 40 no.3:64-65 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-kontrol'nyy institut veterinarnykh preparatov.



L 3390-66 EWT(1)/EMA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACCESSION NR: AP5021651 UR/0218/65/030/004/0739/0742 27

AUTHOR: Shemanova G. F.; Vlasova, Ye. V.; Tsvetkov, V. S. 5

TITLE: Isolation and properties of purified lecithinase C from Cl.perfringens.

SOURCE: Biokhimiya, v. 30, no. 4, 1965, 739-742

TOPIC TAGS: toxicology, ammonium sulfate, fungus, biologic antigen

ABSTRACT: The first stage of purification of lecithinase C was carried out by saturation of the mother liquor of the culture with ammonium sulfate. The albumen film formed was removed, centrifuged, and dialyzed for two days. The toxin was concentrated further by precipitation with acid at the isodielectric point under salting out conditions. The yield of lecithinase was approximately 70% with an increase in specific activity of 2-3 times. In addition to the specific activity, the degree of purification was estimated from the decrease in the number of antigen fractions determined by microprecipitation in agar. Subsequent precipitation of the preparation with 25% ammonium sulfate freed the lecithinase from a considerable part of the corresponding antigens. After purification of the lecithinase by

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001549020013-6

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ACCESSION NR: AP5021651

sorption of the inert albumens from a 0.05 molar acetate buffer solution (pH 5.6) on DEAE cellulose, the lecithinase contains only one antigen which appears to be an alkali proteinase. The activity of the lecithinase was found to be 12,000 -15,000 lethal units per mg, determined on white mice. The preparation of lecithinase is serologically homogeneous and is also homogeneous under ultracentrifuging. Orig. art. has: 2 figures

ASSOCIATION: Otdel ranevykh infektsiy, Institut epidemiologii i microbiologii im N. F. Gamalei Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow (Department of Wound Infections, Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Academy of Medical Sciences of the SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Oct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2 md

ACC NR. AP6034517 SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/010/0020/0024
AUTHOR: Shamrayeva, S. A.; Shemanova, G. F.; Vlasova, Ye. V.
ORG: none
TITLE: Role of lecithinase in the toxic effect of Cl. perfringens on tissue cultures
SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 10, 1966, 20-24
TOPIC TAGS: human solution to sin effect, tissue culture, TISSUE PHYSIOLOGY
ABSTRACT: The effects of whole Cl. perfringens toxin and serologically pure lecithinase (alpha-lethal factor) on sensitive tissue cultures were studied. The effect of both preparations was identical, suggesting that lecithinase is the principal cytotoxic component of the toxining that lecithinase is the principal cytotoxic component of the toxin. Results varied according to the sensitivity of the test culture. Origant. has: 3 tables.
SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 18Nov65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002
UDC: 576.851.555.097.29.098.3:577.153.211.
Cord 1/2

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/007/0052/0054 ACC NR: AP6024438 AUTHOR: Shemanova, G. F.; Vlasova, Ye. V.; Shamrayeva, S. A. ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. Gamaleys, AMN SSSR, Moscow (Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR) TITLE: Obtaining highly purified Cl. Oedematiens toxoids SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiclogii, i immunobiologii, no. 7, 1966, 52-54 TOPIC TAGS: toxoid, chromatography, gel filtration serology, Lyophilization, TOXIN, SERUM, CHEMICAL PRECIPITATION ABSTRACT: The techniques of acid precipitation at the isoelectric point, ammonium sulfate fractionation chromatography, and gel-filtration were used to prepare a highly purified, serologically active preparation. Lyophilized toxoid retained its solubility and initial activity after being stored for one year. [WA-50; CBE No. 12] 06/ SUBM DATE: 190ct65/ OFIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001/ SUB CODE: 615.372:576.851.5551-012 Card

ZIMNEVA, Yelena Matveyevna [deceased]; SHIBALOVA, Lidiya Ivanovna; SHEMANOVA, Valentina Pavlovna; DIMENT, Esfir' Markovna; GAPERTSETTEL', Andrey Iv novich; KONDRAT'YEVA, Zinaida Sergeyevna; KLIMOVA, V.A., inzh., retsenzent; POPILOV, L.Ya., nauchnyy red.; VASIL'YEVA, N.N., red.; TSAL, R.K., tekhn. red.

[Seawater corrosion of copper alloys]Morskaia korroziia mednykh splavov. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1963. 84 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(Copper alloys--Corrosion)

USSR/Nuclear Physics

C-4

Abs Jour

: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 11190

Author

Shemanskaya, N.S.

Inst

Radium Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR.

Title

: Determination of the Branching Ratio in the Disintegration

Scheme of Po²¹⁰.

Orig Pub

: Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiziki, 1956, 31, No 2, 174-177

Abstract

: In the \nearrow decay of Po²¹⁰, in addition to a transition to the ground state Pb²⁰⁶, there occurs also a transition to the excited level Pb²⁰⁶, accompanied by a 0.8 Mev gamma ray. The relative probability of the above \nearrow branches were determined. A pure compound of Po²¹⁰ was used.

Its absolute activity was letermined calorimetrically. The intensity of the gamma radiation, accompanying the decay, was found by comparison with a standard Co⁶⁰

Card 1/2

RG: none Class 30, No. 186078	CC NRI AP6033485	SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000,	/018/0088/0088
OURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 18, 1966, 88 OURCE: Izobret pro			
OURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 18, 1966, 88 OFIC TAGS: vision, nystagmus, nystagmography, photographic nystagmograph, OBSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a photographic nystagmograph. The device consists of a rotating disk with variously colored objects attached at Fig. 1. Photographic nystagmograph 1 - Rotating disk; 2 - test objects; 3 - photographic recorder; 4 - optical system; 5 - ball mirror; 6 - wire cantilever; 7 - contact lens; 8 - half mask; 9 - cantilever for horizontal nystagmography.	ORG: none		$\mathcal E$
OURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 18, 1960, 88 OFIC TAGS: vision, nystagmus, nystagmography, photographic nystagmograph, ABSTRACT: An Author Cercificate has been issued for a photographic nystagmograph. The device consists of a rotating disk with variously colored objects attached at Fig. 1. Photographic nystagmograph 1 - Rotating disk; 2 - test objects; 3 - photographic recorder; 4 - optical system; 5 - ball mirror; 6 - wire cantilever; 7 - contact lens; 8 - half mask; 9 - cantilever for horizontal nystagmography.	TITLE: Photographic nystagmograph.	Class 30, No. 186078	
NOFIC TAGS: vision, nystagmus, nystagmography, photographic nystagmography. ABSTRACT: An Author Cercificate has been issued for a photographic nystagmograph. The device consists of a rotating disk with variously colored objects attached at Fig. 1. Photographic nystagmograph 1 - Rotating disk; 2 - test objects; 3 - photographic recorder; 4 - optical system; 5 - ball mirror; 6 - wire cantilever; 7 - contact lens; 8 - half mask; 9 - cantilever for horizontal nystagmography.	SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, n	no. 18, 1966, 88	
	ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has	been issued for a photographic sk with variously colored object fig. 1. Photographic nystage 1 - Rotating disk; 2 - test 3 - photographic recorder; system; 5 - ball mirror; 6 cantilever; 7 - contact lengask; 9 - cantilever for ho	nystagmographets attached at mograph objects; - optical wire s; 8 - half

IVANOV, Dmitriy Afanas'yevich, kand. voyennykh nauk, dots. polkovnik; SHEMANSKIY, Petr Vasiliyevich, kand. voyennykh nauk, polkovnik; YANOT, Tladimir Georgiyevich, kand. voyennykh nauk, dots. general-mayor; SINYAYEV, A.D., red.

[Control of troops in modern combined-arms combat] Up-ravlenie voiskami v sovremennom obshchevoiskovom boiu. Moskva, Voenizdat, 258 p. (MIRA 17:12)

78_60_0100 (1A

- AUTHOR:

Chemanskiy, Yu.A., Captain of Research Vessel "Professor

Mesyatsev"

TITLE:

Fishing with Sound (Lov ryby na zvuk)

PERIODICAL:

Friroda, 1958, Nr 2, pp 104-105 (USBR)

ABBTHACT:

Water is a better medium for transmitting sound than hir and it has been shown that fish have a well developed sense of hearing. Fish emit different sounds during different activities and can use their hearing as a sort of radar to detect the location of food and avoid obstacles around them, much as tats do. The author lists the various types of calls made by some fish. This is a great help to fishing vessels fitted with hydrolocation devices. Several "sound" baits and lures for

amateur fishing are mentioned. There is I Soviet reference.

Auraba Branch FE VETR

Card 1/2

AUTHOR: Chemanskiy, Yu.A., Captain of the Scientific Research Chir
TITIE: The "Language" of Fish ("Sech!" ryb)

PERIOPICAL: Nauka i whim!, 1958, Nr 5, p 42 / "SAR"

ABSTRACT: The article contains particulars on the science of hydroacoustics, especially on the role of sounds in the life of fish. The author tells how fish use sounds and ultrasounds to

establish floating articles and obstacles. He explains the use of the hydrophone and how the sound is being utilized as a bait for fishing.

ASSOCIATION: Karel'skiy filial Akademii nauk SESR (Kareliya Pranch of the USSR Academy of Sciences)

1 Fishes--Physiology 2. Underwater sound--Applications

Card 1/1

SHEMANSKIY, Yu.A.

Sound and light help in fishing. Priroda 51 no.3:112-115
Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kapitan nauchno-issledovatel'skogo sudna "Professor
Mesyatsev" AN SSSR, Leningrad.

(Fishing--Implements and appliances)

SHEMANSKIY, Yu.A. (Leningrad)
Electric fishing. Priroda 53 no.7:69-72 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

SHEMANAYEV, G. D.

Synchronous frequency division and multiplication in a two-stage self-oscillator. Radiotekh. i elektron. 8 no.1:32-41 Ja 163. (MIRA 16:1)

(Oscillators, Electron-tube) (Frequency changers)

sov/32-24-10-34/70 Shemarin. Ha Ha

Apparatus for the Oscillographic Recording of the Efforts AUTHOR: TITLE:

and the Deformation From Impact Forces (Ustanovka lya ostsillograficheskoy zapisi usiliy i deformatsiy pri udarnom vozdeyst-

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 10, pp 1256-1258 (USSR)

The existing apparatus for the recording of the tests mentioned PERIODICAL: in the title employing the kinematic method do not give accurate ABSTRACT:

results. An apparatus was devised which makes possible precise recordings, and which serves for the determination of the destructive force in the case of an impact stress on samples of concrete, coal and other brittle non-metallic materials. A schematic representation of the construction and of the electrical arrangement are given together with a description. The plotting of the oscillograms was carried out by means of an oscillograph of the type MPO-2. An oscillogram of the process of impact destruction of a concrete sample is given. The dynamometer used in the arrangement immediately reacts to a decrease

in the stress and thus makes possible a precise determination

of the reginning of the destruction of the sample. From the

Card 1/2

SOV/32-24-10-54,70 Apparatus for the Oscillographic Recording of the Efforts and the Deformation From Impact Forces

oscillogram given it may be seen that a certain time interval $T_4 - T_2$ corresponds to the deformation process of the sample until the beginning of its destruction. The diagram "Extent of Deformation - Effective Force" is plotted (eliminating time) by means of the diagram "Time - Effective Force" and the oscillogram representing the diagram "Time - Extent of Deformation". Finally the author mentions that also metal tests can be carried out with small modifications of the apparatus. There are 2 figures and 1 reference, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Tuliskiy mekhanisheskay institut (Tula Mechanisal Institute)

Card 2/2

SHEMARIN, N. N. Cand Tech Sci--(diss) "Study of the effect of cutting speed and dynamic loading upon the freductively force, and power of coal cutting." Tula, 1959. 24 pp with illustration; (Min of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education RSFSR. Tula Mechanical Inst), 150 copies. (KL, 52-59, 123)

#1 -92-

AUTHOR: Chepel', L. V.; Shemarov, F. V.

TITLE: Determination of fluorine and chlorine in polymers by the gamma-activa-

tion method 19

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 158, no. 3, 1964, 682-684

TOPIC TAGS: quantitative analysis, fluorine, chlorine, polymer, fluorochloro polymer, photonuclear reaction, radioactive fluorine, radioactive chlorine, radioisotope determination

ABSTRACT: A method for determining fluorine and chlorine in organic compounds was worked out based on the photonuclear reactions F^{19} (γ ,n) F^{18} and Cl^{35} (γ ,n) Cl^{34} , 112 and 33 minute half-lives, respectively. The samples (~100 mg) were irradiated in a betatron equipped with a special chamber providing radiation intensity of about 6000 r/min. The activity of the samples was measured on an apparatus for registering γ -quanta formed by the annihilation of the positrons. Activation of the carbon was avoided by irradiation with a maximum energies of 18 Mev for 20 minutes and the changes in activity were determined by 3 measure-

Card1/2

L'24808-65 ACCESSION NR: AP4046382

2

ments. An equation was developed for simultaneously calculating fluorine and chlorine in a sample. Experimental results were within 1.5% of the theoretical values for the F and Cl content in polymeric fluoro-, chloro- and chlorofluoromaterials. The accuracy in the Cl analyses could be improved by increasing the sample weight. It was suggested an analgous method would be applicable to the simultaneous determination of C and II, of Cand Cl, and other pairs of elements. "The authors express sincere acknowledgement to academician V. A. Kargin for discussing the arrangement of the given work." Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-chem

ical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 23Apr64 SUB CODE:

NP, GC

ENCL: 00

REF SOV: 004

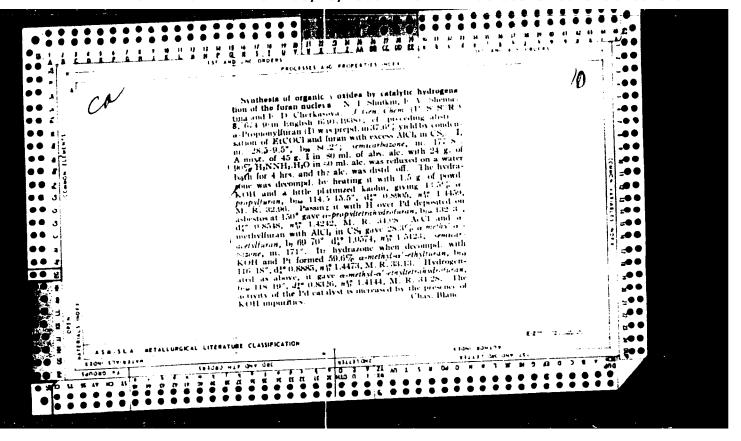
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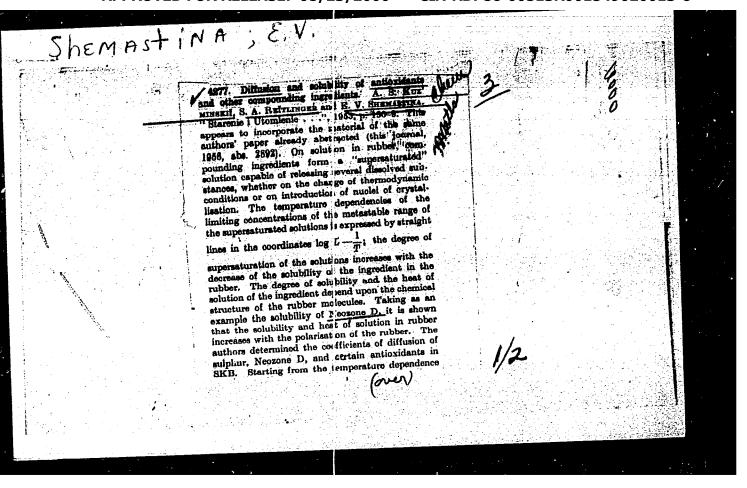
Card 2/2

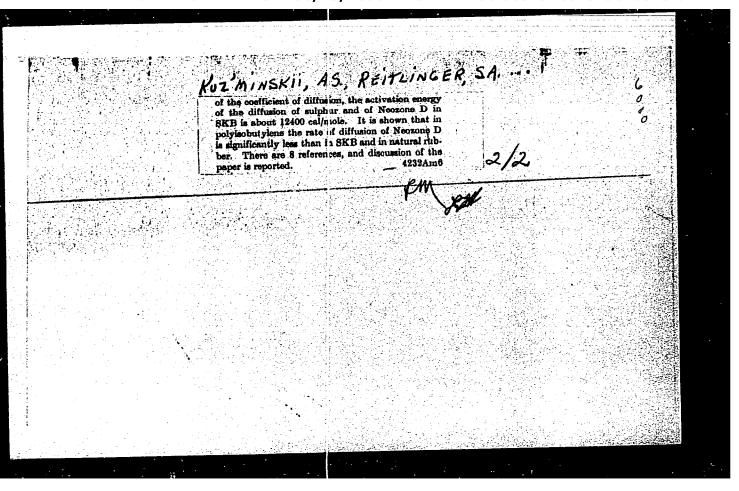
SHMELEV, Nikolay Petrovich; SHEMARULINA, A., red.; NOGINA, N., tekhn.
red.

[Ideologists of imperialism and the problems of underdeveloped countries]Ideologi imperializma i problemy slavarezvitykh stran.
Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1962. 241 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(States, New--Economic conditions) (Underdeveloped areas)







SHEMASTINA, E.V.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 27/49

Title : Diffusion of antioxidants in rubber

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/4, 611-612, Oct. 1, 1954

The diffusion of certain solid antioxidants (phenyl-beta-naphthylamine, dinaphthylamine, and dinaphthylphenylenediamine) dissolved in rubber was investigated. Rubber, as a diffusion medium, is distinguished from liquid and solid crystalline bodies by the presence of certain characteristics due to the specificity of the thermal motion of the macromolecules. Since the investigated substances form colorless solutions in the rubber the position of the antioxidant concentration boundary was determined by the luminescence intensity of the filtered ultravio-

Graphs.

Institution : Scientific Research Institute of the Rubber Industry

Presented by : Academician P. A. Rebinder, May 22, 1954

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549020013-6"

let light. Three references: 1-USSR; 1-USA and 1-German (1942-1951).

PRYANISHNIKOV, Nikolay Dmitriyevich; USPKNSKIY, A.Ye., professor, redaktor; SHEMASTINA, Ye.V., redaktor; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Practical work in organic chemistry] Praktikum po organicheskoi khimii. Izd. 4-oe. Pod red. A.E.Uspenskogo. Moskva, Gos. nauchnotekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1956. 244 p. (MLRA 9:7)

(Chemistry, Organic)

RODIONOV, V.M., akademik, redaktor [deceased]; KAZANSKIY, B.A., akademik, redaktor; KNUNYANETS, I.L., akademik, redaktor; SHEMYAKIN, M.M., redaktor; MEL'NIKOV, N.N., professor, redaktor; TAYTS, S.Z., redaktor; SHEMASTINA, Ye.V., redaktor; KORNEYEVA, V.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Reactions and methods of analysis of organic compounds] Reaktsii i metody issledovaniia organicheskikh soedinenii. Moskva, Gos. nauchnotekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry. Vol.4. 1956. 319 p. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Shemyakin)
(Chemical reactions) (Isomers and isomerization)